A

New and Accurate Account OF THE PROVINCES OF *SOUTH-CAROLINA* AND *GEORGIA:*

With many curious and useful Observations on the Trade, Navigation and Plantations of *Great-Britain*, compared with her most powerful maritime Neighbours in antient and modern Times.

LONDON:

Printed for J. WORRALL at the *Bible* and *Dove* in *Bell-Yard* near *Lincoln's-Inn*; and Sold by J. ROBERTS near the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*. 1732.

(Price One Shilling)

G.R.
III.

THE PREFACE.

THERE *have been ſeveral Accounts of the Provinces of* Carolina *publiſh'd formerly; among which, Mr.* Archdale's *Deſcription of* South-Carolina *is of moſt undoubted* Credit. *Another Account in the Form of a Letter, (firſt printed in the Year* 1710*) was lately re-printed by Mr.* Clarke *near the* Royal-Exchange. *I could ſhew many Faults in this Piece, both as to Facts and Reaſoning, but ſhall only mention a few that are obvious to almoſt every Reader who has ever heard any Thing of that Province. The Author is fawningly Partial to the then Adminiſtration of Government there. He praiſes its great Blemiſhes. He finds a Beauty in their Attack upon St.* Auguſtino; *an Expedition improvidently projected, and unſucceſsfully attempted. He applauds their Paper Currency, which was a wretched Expedient to ſalve up the Wounds their little Republick had received in that unhappy*

happy War : A Remedy like thoſe which our profligate young Fellows frequently meet with at the Hands of Quack-Doctors, who have juſt Skill enough in Drugs to remove a Clap by eſtabliſhing a Pox in the Room of it. If that Writer had any Knowledge of Commerce, or Hiſtory, he muſt have known that a forced Paper Credit is incompatible with Trade, and never held up to Par in any Age or Country in the World; much leſs could it ſuit the Commerce of an Infant-Colony, whoſe very Exiſtence (in the Notion of People at a Diſtance) was at that Time precarious. I ſhall no farther purſue the Crudities of that Author, it is ſufficient to obſerve, That if his Account had been as juſt and accurate as Mr. Archdale's, it could not anſwer the Expectations of the Publick at this Time. Thoſe Treatiſes tell us of Twenty Sail of Shipping, but now we can truly ſay that there are yearly Two Hundred freighted at Charles-Town. The wide Extent of their Rice Trade; the amazing Encreaſe of their Stock of Negroes and of Cattle; and the encouraging Eſſays they have made in Wine and Silk, render South-Carolina a new Country to the Geographers. Neither of theſe Writers is copious enough on the Topick of the Benefits which may ariſe to Great-Britain by Peopling this fruitful Cantinent: That Argument is therefore handled the more largely in the following Pages. About Two Years ago, Captain Purry, a Swiſs Gentleman, wrote

wrote * *an authentick Account of that Country in* French, *which was printed at* Neufchattel *in* Switzerland: *And to ſhew that he believ'd himſelf when he gave a beautiful Deſcription of* South-Carolina, *he is gone to ſettle there with Six Hundred of his Countrymen.*

And he that hangs, or beats out's Brains
The Devil's in him if he feigns. *Hud.*

Mr. Archdale's *Veracity will hardly be queſtion'd by any but Bigots, when the Publick ſhall be inform'd of his remarkable Integrity in his own Principles. He, being a Quaker, was choſen into Parliament by the Town of* Colcheſter *in* Eſſex, *but choſe to relinquiſh his Seat rather than violate his Conſcience with regard to Oaths and the Teſt-act. He governed* South-Carolina *with that Moderation, that the Colony bleſſes his Memory; and their lateſt Poſterity will have cauſe to bleſs it; for, under Providence, they owe to him their very Being.*

An Anonymous Author ought to have Vouchers for his Facts. I make an impartial Judgment of the Incorrectneſs of my Style, and therefore can't reſolve to prefix my Name to this Piece: But by proper References to

* This is entitled, *Deſcription Abregee de l' Etat preſent de la Caroline meridionale.*

Mr.

Mr. Archdale *and Mr.* Purry, *I ſhew that they concur with me in the Geogrophy and natural Hiſtory of the Country. The Reaſonings and Obſervations are the Reſult of various Reading and Converſation in many Years: Let theſe therefore ſtand, or fall by themſelves.*

Since the following Chapters were prepared for the Preſs, I have read a curious Pamphlet, entitled, Select Tracts relating to Colonies, *&c. Sold by Mr.* Roberts, *the Publiſher of this Eſſay. Thoſe Tracts were written by the moſt knowing Men of their Reſpective Generations, and the Style and Matter of the Introduction to them ſufficiently evince the eminent Abilities of the Perſon (whoever he was) that collected them. Had I ſeen them earlier, they would have been of ſingular Uſe to me in many of my Obſervations and Arguments in the following Sheets: I now muſt be content to pride my ſelf in having accidentally fallen into the ſame Way of Reaſoning with the great Authors of thoſe Tracts.*

I deſigned to have added a Chapter, containing the Scheme for ſettling the new Colony of Georgia: *But, upon a Reviſal of an Elegant Piece which was publiſhed in the* Craftsman *to that effect, I thought proper to deſiſt, for my own Sake. I ſhall only take Leave here to mention a Precedent of our own*

own for planting Colonies, which, perhaps, in Part, or in the Whole, may be worthy our Imitation.

England was more than four Hundred Years in Poſſeſſion of a great Part of Ireland before the Whole was compleatly conquer'd: The Wars there, and Loſs of Engliſh Blood were infinite, the Invaders mixed and intermarried with the Natives throughout the Provinces, and degenerated in Habit, Language, Cuſtoms and Affections. In the Days of K. James the Firſt, the Londoners were at the Charge of ſending into the moſt dangerous Part of that Kingdom more than four Hundred poor Families. There were a City, and a Town built, as had been agreed on: The City of London-derry contained three Hundred, the Town of Colerain a Hundred Houſes; theſe were fortified with Walls and Ditches, and eſtabliſhed with moſt ample Privileges. They ſend two Members each to the Parliament of that Kingdom, and the Mayor of London-derry is always the Firſt in the Commiſſions of Oyer and Terminer and Aſſiſe. That City chooſes two Sheriffs as our London does, and they are of Courſe Sheriffs of the County at large, as the Sheriffs of London are Sheriffs of the County of Middleſex. The Salmon Fiſheries were given to the City of London who generally receive more than a Thouſand Pounds per Ann. from them.

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What the preſent Houſe-Rents of their City and Town amounts to, I ſhall not pretend to ſay, but believe they make a conſiderable Yearly Sum, becauſe the Tenants have lately been too brisk Bidders for each others Bargains. The City of London-derry, *and its Liberties, (which I think are three Miles round it) the Town of* Colerain *and the Fiſheries, belong to the Twelve Companies of* London *conſider'd as one aggregate Body. There are two Men choſen out of each Company to make up this Corporation, and, I think, they are called the* London Society *for the Plantation of* Ulſter. *Beſides this great Eſtate belonging to them in one Body, each Company, in its own Right, and by itſelf, has, or lately had, a large and rich Manor belonging to it. One of them was lately ſold for Twenty Thouſand Pouuds, and I think a Quit-Rent of a Hundred a Year reſerved upon it to the Company for ever. The* Londoners *have drawn above a Hundred Thouſand Pounds from that Colony within Ten Years laſt paſt, and 'tis not probable that the firſt Settlement ever coſt them Eight Thouſand Pounds, which made Four Hundred Families of their poor Freemen happy, at the ſame Time that it purchaſed ſo good an Eſtate and ſtrengthened the* Engliſh *Intereſt in that Kingdom. No other Part of* Ireland *is now ſo perfectly free from the native* Iriſh *as are thoſe two Towns and their Diſtricts. The Populace of* London-derry *and of the adjoyning*

joyning Country were ſo vigorous at the Revolution as to endure a Siege which has made that Engliſh *Colony memorable to lateſt Poſterity.*

'Tis needleſs to expatiate in the juſt Commendation *of the* Truſtees *for eſtabliſhing the* Colony *in* Georgia. *They have, for the Benefit of Mankind, given up that Eaſe and Indolence to which they were entitled by their Fortunes and the too prevalent* Cuſtom *of their* Native Country. *They, in ſome Degree, imitate their Redeemer in Sympathizing with the Miſerable, and in Labouring to Relieve them. They take not for their* Pattern *an* Epicurean Deity: *They ſet before their Eyes the Giver of all good Gifts, who has put it into their Hearts, (and may he daily more and more enable their Hands) to ſave Multitudes of his living Images from Perdition.*

A New and Accurate

ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCES OF *South-Carolina* and *Georgia*, &c.

CHAP. I.

The Situation of Carolina, *the Hiſtorical Account of it; how far the Right to a new Country is acquir'd by the firſt Diſcovery; by Occupancy; loſt by Dereliction.*

THE Great and Beautiful Country of *Carolina* is bounded on the *North* between 35 and 36 Deg. of *N.* Latitude with *Virginia* and the *Apalatian* Mountains, on the *Eaſt* with the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the *South*

about 30 Deg. *N.* Latitude, with Part of the *Atlantick*, or *Gulph* of *Florida*, and with * *Florida*, and on the *Weſt* its Extent is unknown. All the Charters, or Patents of our Kings that deſcribe its Bounds, have carried it *Weſtward* in a direct Line as far as the *South* Seas.

THE *Spaniards* formerly included it all under the general Name of *Florida*, and pretended a Right to it by Virtue of the Pope's Donation, as indeed they did to all *America*. The *French*, in the Days of their *Charles* the IXth, made a little Settlement there by the Countenance and Encouragement of Admiral *Coligny*; but the civil Wars in *France* prevented him from taking due Care of it, and it came to nothing. He made a Second, but almoſt all his Men were murdered by the *Spaniards* after Quarter given; and the *French* King did not reſent it, probably becauſe they were Proteſtants. 'Tis not unlikely that the Admiral's View in ſending theſe Colonies was to ſecure a Retreat for himſelf and the reſt of the Reformed in caſe they were conquered in *France*.

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* *Florida* is a Country to the *South* of *Carolina*, claim'd by the *Spaniards*, who have a little Fort there call'd St. *Auguſtino*, about 150 Miles from the Borders of *Carolina*, or rather of the new Province of *Georgia*.

The *Spaniards* by Injuſtice and Cruelty provoked the *Indians*, and prepared them for the Arrival of a Third Body of *French*, who put all the *Spaniards* to the Sword. The Commander of this Third Expedition contented himſelf with making a Tour in the Country; he made no Settlement there, nor did the *Spaniards* ſeek to recover it; ſo that from the Year 1567 it lay deſerted by all *European* Nations, 'till the Days of our King *Charles* the IId, when the *Engliſh* effectually ſettled there, by Virtue of His Majeſty's Grant to certain Lords Proprietors, and compleated that Right, which his Predeceſſor, K. *Henry* the VIIth, had acquired by the firſt Diſcovery of this Part of the Continent. 'Tis true, indeed, the *Spaniards* were acquainted with this Country ſo early as the Year 1512, under the Conduct of *John Ponce de Leon*, but Sir *Sebaſtian Cabot*, or *Cabota*, born at *Briſtol*, of *Venetian* Parents, had firſt diſcover'd it in the Year 1497, under the Commiſſion, at the Coſts, and in the Name of our K. *Henry* the VII, as appears by foreign Writers of that Age of great Repute in the learned World, and ſome of them are *Spaniſh* Authors.

I think the *Civilians* are not all agreed upon ſure Canons, or Maxims concerning the beſt Method of acquiring

the Dominion of Countries, nor how far the firſt Diſcovery can veſt, or eſtabliſh a Right. Some *Romiſh* and *Spaniſh* Lawyers have been ſo fond as to fancy that the Pope's Donation is the beſt Title imaginable; yet (I know not how it happens) not only the Hereticks of *England*, but even the moſt Chriſtian King, the eldeſt Son of the Church, has contravened that Title, has taken Poſſeſſion of large Countries in *America* and graſps at more.

I believe the Doctrine moſt generally received is this: That Occupancy is the moſt unqueſtionable Title by the Law of Nature; and that touching at a Coaſt for Fuel and Water; erecting a Croſs, or the Arms of a Prince, or State, and trapanning away two or three of the Savage Natives into Captivity, are not ſuch an Occupancy as can reaſonably acquire the Dominion of a Country; for at that rate *Cain*, who was a Vagabond on Earth, might have claimed univerſal Monarchy, and have left no Room for the Children of *Seth*. The common Senſe of Mankind could not fail to eſtabliſh a Rule, that Dereliction ſhould be as certain a Method of waving, or giving up Property, as the true and genuine Occupancy is of acquiring it; and for a like Reaſon; for if I am entitled to take a Thing out

of

of the Common of Nature, and make it my ſeperate Property by uſing it, my not uſing it any longer is the moſt natural Waiver and Abdication of that Property, and juſtly throws that Thing into the Common again, to be poſſeſs'd by the next Occupant. This Occupancy then conſiſts in a Settlement of People, dwelling in fixed Habitations and tilling the Earth; and this is what Princes and States would prefer to all other Rights, let Declarations and Manifeſtoes ſwell with never ſo many hiſtorical Claims of the earlieſt Diſcovery, when Sovereigns are diſpoſed to quarrel. And this Right, like all other Rights, muſt at all Times be accompanied with a ſufficient Force to defend it from Invaders, for Reaſons too obvious here to be enlarg'd on.

UNDER this rational Notion of acquiring Dominion, an Extent of the antient *Florida* of Three Hundred Miles in Length by the Ocean Coaſt, became the Property of *England* more than Sixty Years ago. For King *Charles* the IId having by His * Letters Patents granted the ſame to ſeveral Lords Proprietors by the Name of *Carolina*, they Peopled it with

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* The Letters Patents to the Earl of *Clarendon*, &c. bore Date the 29th Day of *March*, 1663.

a Colony which has ever ſince ſubſiſted, tho' frequently check'd in its Growth by heavy Difficulties and Diſcouragements.

THIS Colony had a very promiſing Beginning; there were a great Number of Laws, or Conſtitutions agreed to by the Lords Proprietors, which gave a general Toleration for tender Conſciences, and contain'd many other wholeſome Regulations. Theſe had been drawn up by the great Lawyer and famous Politician the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, with the Aſſiſtance of Mr. *Lock* the Philoſopher, but were not duly obſerv'd when the Lords Proprietors came to exerciſe their Juriſdiction over Numbers of People: There was a natural Infirmity in the Policy of their Charter, which was the Source of many of the Misfortunes of the Colony, without any Imputation on the noble Families concern'd. For the Grantees, being Eight in Number, and not incorporated, and no Proviſion being made to conclude the whole Number by the Voices of the Majority, there could not be the timely Meaſures always agreed on which were proper, or neceſſary for the Safety and good Government of the Plantation. In the mean Time the Inhabitants grew unruly and quarrelled about Religion and Politicks, and while there was a meer Anarchy among them, they were

expos'd

expos'd to the Attacks and Inſults of their *Spaniſh* and *Indian* Neighbours, whom they had imprudently provok'd and injur'd; and to diſcharge the Debts contracted by their unſucceſsful Attempts, they unskilfully forced a Paper-Currency upon the Subject, by an Act of their Parliament, which naturally put an End to Credit and ſuſpended their Commerce; and as if they had conſpir'd againſt the Growth of the Colony, they repealed their Laws for Liberty of Conſcience, tho' the Majority of the People were Diſſenters, and had reſorted thither under the publick Faith for a compleat Indulgence, which they conſidered as Part of their *Magna Charta*. Their ſtrict Conformity-Law was indeed repealed long before the Lords Proprietors ſurrendered their Patent, but it was long enough in Force to do abundance of Miſchief.

And yet ſuch are the natural Advantages of this happy Climate, that even under theſe Diſcouragements, the Colony grew ſo conſiderably, that *Charles-Town* has now near * Six Hundred good Houſes, and the whole Plantation has above Forty Thouſand Negroe Slaves, worth at leaſt a Million of Pounds *Sterling*, beſides an

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* See Deſcrip. Abreg. Page. 8.

infinite Number of Cattle. Tho' it was only within theſe Four Years that an End was put to their Sorrows; for about that Time, the Lords Proprietors and Planters (who long had been heartily tired of each other) were, by the Interpoſition of the Legiſlature, fairly divorced forever, and the Property of the Whole veſted in the Crown.

CHAP. II.

Of the Air, Soil, Climate, and Produce of South-Carolina *and* Georgia. *Reaſons why this Country is not well-peopled with* Indians. *The Natives deſcrib'd.*

FROM what was ſaid in the foregoing Chapter it can't be a Matter of Wonder, That a great Part of *Carolina* ſhould have hitherto remain'd uninhabited. The Whole is divided into Two diſtinct Governments, by the Names of *North-Carolina* and *South-Carolina*. I ſhall confine my ſelf to treat of the Latter. The new Province of *Georgia* is taken out of it, and divided from it on the *North* by the River *Savannah*, equal to the *Rhine*; its *Southern* Boundary

is

is the River *Alatamaha*; it lies about the 30th and 31ſt Degree, North-Latitude, in the ſame Climate with *Barbary*, the *North* Part of *Ægypt*, the *South* Part of *Natolia*, or *Aſia-Minor*, and the moſt temperate Parts of *Perſia* and *China*.

† THE Air is Healthy, being always ſerene, pleaſant and temperate, never ſubject to exceſſive Heat or Cold, nor to ſudden Changes; the Winter is regular and ſhort, and the Summer cool'd with refreſhing Breezes; and tho' this Country is within Three Hundred Miles of *Virginia*, it never feels the cutting *North-Weſt-Wind* in that uneaſy and dangerous Degree that the *Virginians* complain of. This Wind is generally attributed to thoſe great Seas of freſh Water which lie to the *Northweſt* beyond the *Apalachean* Mountains. It ſeems a Journey of an Hundred Leagues in that warm Climate, blunts the Edge which the Wind gets in its Paſſage over thoſe prodigious Lakes. Nor on the other Hand doth this Country ever feel the intenſe Heats of *Spain*, *Barbary*, *Italy*, and *Ægypt*; probably becauſe, inſtead of the ſcorching Sands of *Africk* and *Arabia*, it has to the *Southward*, the ſpacious Bay of *Mexico*, which is much

† *Archdale's* Deſcrip. p. 7, 8. and Deſcrip. Abreg. p. 16.

more

more temperate in its effect upon the Winds, than are thoſe burning ſandy Deſarts.

* The Soil of this Country is generally Sandy, eſpecially near the Sea; but 'tis impregnated with ſuch a fertile Mixture that they uſe no Manure, even in their moſt antient Settlements, which have been under tillage theſe Sixty Years. It will produce almoſt every Thing in wonderful Quantities with very little Culture. Farther up the Country the Land is more mixed with a blackiſh Mould, and its Foundation generally Clay good for Bricks. They make their Lime of Oyſterſhells, of which there are great Quantities on Banks near the Shore. All Things will undoubtedly thrive in this Country that are to be found in the happieſt Places under the ſame Latitude. Their Rice, the only conſiderable Staple which requires many of their Hands at preſent, is known to be incomparably better than that of the *Eaſt Indies*; their Pitch, Tar and Turpentine (of which they export great Quantities) are the Rewards of their Induſtry in clearing the Land of ſuperfluous Timber. † Mulberries both Black and

* Deſcr. Abreg. p 6. *Archd.* Deſcr. p 8.
† Deſcr. Abreg. p 13.

White,

White, are Natives of this Soil, and are found in the Woods as are many other Sorts of Fruit-Trees of excellent Kinds, and the Growth of them is ſurprizingly ſwift; for a Peach, Apricot, or Nectarine, will, from the Stone, grow to be a bearing Tree in four or five Years Time. All Sorts of Corn yield an amazing Increaſe, an Hundred Fold is the common Eſtimate, tho' their Husbandry is ſo ſlight, that they can only be ſaid to ſcratch the Earth and meerly to cover the Seed. † All the beſt Sorts of Cattle and Fowls are multiplied without Number, and therefore almoſt without a Price; you may ſee there more than a Thouſand Calves in the ſame Incloſure belonging to one Perſon. * The Vine is alſo a wild Native here, Five or Six Sorts grow wild in the Woods; it has been ſaid that the Stone of the Grape is too large, and the Skin too thick, but ſeveral who have tried, find all imaginable Encouragement to propagate the different Kinds from *Europe*; nor is it doubted that by proper Culture this wild Grape may be meliorated, ſo as well to reward the Care of the Planter.

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† Deſcr. Abreg. p. 11, 12, 13. * Ib. 10.

The wild Beaſts are Deer, Elks, Bears, Wolves, Buffaloes, Wild-Boars, and abundance of Hares and Rabbits: They have alſo the Cata-mountain, or ſmall Leopard; but this is not the dangerous Species of the *Eaſt Indies*. Their Fowls are no leſs various; they have all the Sorts that we have in *England*, both wild and tame, and many others either uſeful or beautiful. It would be endleſs to enumerate their Fiſhes, the River *Savannah* is plentifully ſtock'd with them of many excellent Kinds: No Part in the World affords more Variety or greater Plenty. They have Oak, Cedar, Cypreſs, Fir, Walnut and Aſh, beſides the Saſſafras. They have Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Pears, beſides the Peach and Apricot mention'd before; ſome of † theſe are ſo delicious, that whoever taſtes them will deſpiſe the inſipid watry Taſte of thoſe we have in *England*; and yet ſuch is the Plenty of them, that they are given to the Hogs in great Quantities. *Sarſaparilla*, *Caſſia*, and other Sorts of Trees grow in the Woods, yielding Gums and Roſin, and alſo ſome Oyl excellent for curing Wounds.

† *Archd.* Deſcr. p. 7.

† THE Woods near the *Savannah* are not hard to be clear'd, many of them have no Underwood, and the Trees do not ſtand generally thick on the Ground, but at conſiderable Diſtances aſunder. When you fell the Timber for Uſe, or to make Tar, the Root will rot in Four or Five Years, and in the mean Time you may paſture the Ground. But if you would only deſtroy the Timber, 'tis done by half a Dozen Strokes of an Ax ſurrounding each Tree a little above the Root; in a Year or two, the Water geting into the Wounds, rots the Timber, and a brisk Guſt of Wind fells many Acres for you in an Hour, of which you may then make one bright Bonfire. Such will be frequently here the Fate of the Pine, the Walnut, the Cypreſs, the Oak, and the Cedar. Such an Air and Soil can only be fitly deſcrib'd by a Poetical Pen, becauſe there's but little Danger of exceeding the Truth. Take therefore Part of Mr. *Waller*'s Deſcription of an Iſland in the Neighbourhood of *Carolina* to give you an Idea of this happy Climate.

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† Deſcr. Abreg. p. 7.

The lofty Cedar which to Heav'n aſpires,
The Prince of Trees is fuel for their Fires.
The ſweet Palmettaes a new Bacchus *yield,*
With Leaves as ample as the broadeſt Shield.
Under the Shadow of whoſe friendly Boughs
They ſit carouſing where their Liquor grows.
Figs there unplanted thro' the Fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato *did the* Romans *ſhow:*
With the rare Fruit inviting them to ſpoil
Carthage, *the Miſtreſs of ſo rich a Soil.*
With candid Plantines and the juicy Pine,
On choiceſt Melons and ſweet Grapes they dine,
And with Potatoes fat their luſty Swine.

——— *The kind Spring, which but ſalutes us here,*
Inhabits there and courts them all the Year.
Ripe Fruits and Bloſſoms on the ſame Trees live,
At once they promiſe, what at once they give.
So ſweet the Air, ſo moderate the Clime,
None ſickly lives, or dies before his Time.
Heav'n ſure has kept this Spot of Earth uncurſt,
To ſhew how all Things were created firſt.

The Thought of the Poet in the laſt Couplet is adopted by the Ingenious Dr. *Burnet* in his Theory of the Earth, with fine Improvements of it. The Dr. ſeems fully convinced that the Temperament of the Climate of *Bermudas* approaches very near to that of the Antediluvian World,

World, in which he fancies that Spring and Autumn were continual and univerſal over the Face of the Earth, 'till the Almighty (as *Milton* has it) turned the Poles askance: And by phyſical Reaſoning he deduces the Longævity of the Antediluvians from this happy Equality of Seaſons, uninterrupted by the ſhocking Viciſſitude of Heat and Cold, which tear the human Frame aſunder. He thinks that a Perſon born in *Bermudas*, and continuing there all his Life-Time, has a moral Probability of living Three Hundred Years. This Conjecture ſeems to be ſupported by what we are told in *Purchas* his Pilgrimage of one of the *Indian* Kings of *Florida*, who was Three Hundred Years old, and his Father was Fifty Years older, and then living. The Father is deſcrib'd as a Skeleton cover'd with Skin; his Sinews, Veins and Arteries, and other Parts appear'd ſo clearly through his Skin, that a Man might eaſily tell and diſcern them the one from the other. His Son ſhewed five Generations deſcended from himſelf. 'Twas ſuch a Figure as this *Indian* King, which induc'd the Antients to feign that *Tithonus* being very old was chang'd into a Graſshopper.

Longa Tithonum *minuit ſenectus.* Hor.

Now

Now *Georgia* is juſt about the Middle of *Purchas* his *Florida*. But not to go too far with the Poet, *Theoriſt*, and Old Hiſtorian; 'tis probable thoſe *Indians* divided the ſolar Year into two Years as the *Virginian Indians* did. Let us rely upon what we know at this Day; it muſt not be concealed, that in this Country, as almoſt in every new Climate, Strangers are apt to have a Seaſoning; an Ague, or Sort of a Fever; but then 'tis very ſlight: And for the reſt, People very ſeldom want Health here but by Intemperance, (which indeed is too common) And notwithſtanding their ſeveral Skirmiſhes with the *Spaniards* and *Indians*, and that the Plague was imported thither in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Six; yet there are now ſeveral aged Perſons living at *Charles Town*, who were of that little Number that firſt ſettled there and hewed down Timber above Sixty Years ago.

By the Healthineſs of this Climate, and ſome Accounts of *Spaniſh* Expeditions hither in early Times, which were vigorouſly repulſed by great Armies of the Natives, one would expect to find the Country by this Time fully peopled with *Indians*. It is indeed probable that they were much more numerous in thoſe Days than they are at preſent, or elſe they could not have defended themſelves

againſt

againſt the *Spaniards* as they did. But if their Numbers were formerly conſiderable they have ſince greatly decreaſed; and that might eaſily happen in a Century, even tho' the Country be naturally fertile and healthy, for the *Indians* in all the Continent of North *America*, near the *Atlantick* Ocean, have been diſcovered to have this Reſemblance in common: They are ſmall Tribes of Huntſmen, exceedingly apt to make War upon each other, as our 5 Nations of *Iroquois* beyond New-*England* and New-*York*, have within theſe Forty Years driven many other Nations from fertile inland Countries, of the extent of many Millions of Acres, and that not without incredible Slaughter. Add to which, that theſe poor Creatures, living with hardly any Husbandry, or Stores of Proviſions, muſt periſh in Heaps if the Fruits of the Woods, or their Hunting ſhould once fail them; one ſcanty Seaſon would infallibly famiſh whole Nations of them. Another great Cauſe of their Deſtruction was the Small-pox, the *Europeans* brought this Diſtemper among them: Now their common Cure in all Fevers is to ſweat plentifully, and then to ſtop that Evacuation at once by plunging inſtantly into a River. They can't be perſuaded to alter this Method in the Caſe of the Small-pox, and it certainly kills them.

Rum alſo has been a fatal Liquor to them, many of them have been inclined to drink it to ſuch an Exceſs as we ſometimes hear of at Home in the Abuſe of Geneva, and ſometimes they are ſo little Maſters of their Reaſon, when intoxicated, as to be too apt to commit Murders; but there are many ſober Men among them who abhor the Abuſe of this Liquor. Thus Mr. *Archdale* relates, that, when he was Governour, he order'd an *Indian* to be executed, who being drunk with Rum had murder'd an *Indian* of another Tribe. The King of his Tribe came to him and reminded him how often he had warned him of the Dangers attending Exceſſes in that Liquor, but exhorted him (ſince Death was unavoidable) to die like a Man, which the unhappy Man performed with Firmneſs and Gallantry. I have mentioned this Story becauſe a vulgar Error prevails, as if the *Indians* were all addicted to this Vice. But to return to the Oppoſition againſt the *Spaniards*. 'Tis alſo probable that many Tribes were leagued together in the Common Cauſe, and that the *Spaniards* were thence induced to think the People of this Part of the Continent much more numerous than in Truth they were. 'Tis moſt certain that the Nations of *Carolina* in our Days have exactly anſwer'd in all Reſpects

Reſpects the Deſcriptions we have of the Inhabitants of *Virginia*, when we firſt got footing there in the Beginning of the laſt Century. Captain *Smith* (next to Sir *Walter Rawleigh*) the moſt induſt'rous and reſolute Planter of *Virginia* in thoſe Days, computed that all the Tribes in a Country much more fertile and little leſs in Extent than *England*, could not draw into the Field above Five Thouſand fighting Men, tho' the Tract of Land is ſufficient to maintain more than Ten Millions of People.

—— *Sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus.* Hor.

THIS is confirmed and illuſtrated by the well-atteſted Story that one of their little Kings inſtructed his Miniſter, who was coming hither, to number our Tribe; the Miniſter, at his Arrival, attempted to execute his Commiſſion by making Notches on a Stick, but ſoon grew tir'd of his Arithmetick, and at his Return expreſs'd the Multitude of our Fore-Fathers by pointing to the Stars, and to the fallen Leaves of a Wood in Autumn. And here I can't omit ſaying, that it is a Policy of conſiderable Benefit to our Colonies, and an Expence well laid out, at proper Diſtances of Time to perſuade ſome of the chiefeſt Savages, both for

Authority and Underſtanding, to viſit *Great Britain*. That awed with the high Idea which our Metropolis gives them of the Grandeur of this Empire, and propagating that Idea among their Tribes, our Planters in their ſeveral Neighbourhoods may enjoy uninterrupted Peace and Commerce with them, and even Aſſiſtance from them, for at leaſt one Generation. Such was the Journey of the *Irroquois* Chiefs in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and ſuch was lately the Viſit from our *Indian* Neighbours of *Carolina*. The good Effects of theſe Viſits are well known to the Planters of thoſe Colonies reſpectively, and probably will be felt with Pleaſure for an Age to come.

THE Deſcription of the *Carolina-Indians* in their preſent State of Nature, is as follows, † They are ſomewhat tawny, occaſioned chiefly by oyling their Skins, and by expoſing themſelves naked to the Rays of the Sun They are generally ſtreight-body'd, comely in Perſon, quick of Apprehenſion, and great Hunters, by which they are not only ſerviceable by killing Deer to procure Skins for Trade with us, but our People that live in Country Plantations procure of them the whole

† *Archd.* Deſcr. p. 7.

Deer's

Deer's Fleſh, and they bring it many Miles for the Value of Six Pence Sterling, and a wild Turkey of Forty Pound Weight for the Value of Two Pence.

CHAP. III.

Perſons reduc'd to Poverty are not Wealth to the Nation, may be happy in Georgia, *and profitable to* England; *they are within the Deſign of the Patent.*

SINCE the Time that the Lords Proprietors ſold their Rights in *Carolina* to the Crown, the Governour there, has been ordered and inſtructed to aſſign liberally Portions of Land to every new Planter according to his Ability to occupy it; to erect Towns and Pariſhes of Twenty Thouſand Acres of Land in each Diſtrict; and to grant to each Pariſh the Privilege of ſending two Members to the Aſſembly of the Province, as ſoon as One Hundred Maſters of Families ſhall be ſettled in it. Neither will the Planters be confin'd to the Ground firſt allotted them, their Lots are to be augmented as they become able to cultivate a larger Quantity. Theſe Lands are to

be granted in Fee-ſimple under the Yearly Rent of Four-pence for every Hundred Acres: But this Rent is not to be charged for the firſt Ten Years; during that Time the Lands ſhall be entirely Free.

BUT all this Encouragement was not ſufficient to People this Country, they who can make Life tolerable here are willing to ſtay at Home, as 'tis indeed beſt for the Kingdom that they ſhould, and they who are oppreſs'd by Poverty and Misfortunes are unable to be at the Charges of removing from their Miſeries. Theſe were the People intended to be relieved, but they were not able to reach the friendly Arm extended for their Relief, ſomething elſe muſt be done, of which more ſhall be ſaid in a proper Place. Let us in the mean Time caſt our Eyes on the Multitude of unfortunate People in the Kingdom of reputable Families, and of liberal, or at leaſt, eaſy Education: Some undone by Guardians, ſome by Law-Suits, ſome by Accidents in Commerce, ſome by Stocks and Bubbles, and ſome by Suretyſhip. But all agree in this one Circumſtance, that they muſt either be Burthenſome to their Relations, or betake themſelves to little Shifts for Suſtenance, which ('tis ten to one) do not anſwer their Purpoſes, and to which a well-educated Mind deſcends with the utmoſt

utmoſt Conſtraint. What various Miſfortunes may reduce the Rich, the Induſtrious, to the Danger of a Priſon, to a moral Certainty of Starving! Theſe are the People that may relieve themſelves and ſtrengthen *Georgia*, by reſorting thither, and Great *Britain* by their Departure.

I appeal to the Recollection of the Reader (tho' he be Opulent, tho' he be Noble) does not his own Sphere of Acquaintance? (I may venture to ask) Does not even his own Blood, his Set of near Relations furniſh him with ſome Inſtances of ſuch Perſons as have been here deſcrib'd? Muſt they Starve? What honeſt Mind can bear to think it? Muſt they be fed by the Contributions of Others? Certainly they muſt, rather than be ſuffered to periſh. Are theſe Wealth to the Nation? Are they not a Burthen to themſelves, a Burthen to their Kindred and Acquaintance? A Burthen to the whole Community?

I have heard it ſaid (and 'tis eaſy to ſay ſo) let them learn to work; let them ſubdue their Pride and deſcend to mean Employments, keep Ale-houſes, or Coffee-houſes, even ſell Fruit, or clean Shoes for an honeſt Lively-hood. But alas! Theſe Occupations, and many more like them, are overſtock'd already by People who know better how to follow them,

than do they whom we have been talking of. Half of thoſe who are bred in low Life, and well verſed in ſuch Shifts and Expedients, find but a very narrow Maintenance by them. As for Labouring, I cou'd almoſt wiſh that the Gentleman, or Merchant, who thinks that another Gentleman, or Merchant in want, can threſh, or dig, to the Value of Subſiſtence for his Family, or even for himſelf; I ſay I could wiſh the Perſon who thinks ſo, were obliged to make trial of it for a Week, or (not to be too ſevere) for only a Day: He would find himſelf to be leſs than the Fourth Part of a Labourer, and that the Fourth Part of a Labourer's Wages could not maintain him. I have heard it ſaid, that a Man may learn to labour by Practice; tis admitted: But it muſt alſo be admitted that before he can learn, he may ſtarve. Suppoſe a Gentleman were this Day to begin, and with grievous toil found himſelf able to earn Three Pence, how many Days, or Months, are neceſſary to form him that he may deſerve a Shilling *per diem*? Men, whoſe Wants are importunate, muſt try ſuch Expedients as will give immediate Relief. 'Tis too late for them to begin to learn a Trade when their preſſing Neceſſities call for the Exerciſe of it.

HAVING thus deſcribed (I fear, too truly) the pityable Condition of the better Sort of the Indigent, an Objection riſes againſt their Removal upon what is ſtated of their Imbecility for Drudgery. It may be asked, if they can't get Bread here for their Labour, how will their Condition be mended in *Georgia*? The Anſwer is eaſy; Part of it is well atteſted, and Part ſelf-evident. They have Land there for nothing, and that † Land is ſo fertile that (as is ſaid before) they receive an Hundred Fold increaſe for taking very little Pains. Give here in *England* Ten Acres of good Land to One of theſe helpleſs Perſons, and I doubt not his Ability to make it ſuſtain him, and this by his own Culture, without letting it to another: But the Difference between no Rent, and Rack-Rent, is the Difference between eating and ſtarving. If I make but Twenty Pound of the Produce of a Field, and am to pay Twenty Pound Rent for it; 'tis plain I muſt periſh if I have not another Fund to ſupport me: But if I pay no Rent, the Produce of that Field will ſupply the mere Neceſſities of Life.

† Deſcr. Abreg. p 13.

With

WITH a View to the Relief of People in the Condition I have deſcribed, His Majeſty has this preſent Year incorporated a conſiderable Number of Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, and veſted a large Tract of *South-Carolina* in them, by the Name of *Georgia*, in Truſt to be diſtributed among the Neceſſitous. Theſe Truſtees not only give Land to the Unhappy who go thither, but are alſo impower'd to receive the voluntary Contributions of charitable Perſons to enable them to furniſh the poor Adventurers with all Neceſſaries for the Expence of the Voyage, occupying the Land, and ſupporting them 'till they find themſelves comfortably ſettled. So that now the Unfortunate will not be obliged to bind themſelves to a long Servitude, to pay for their Paſſage, for they may be carried *gratis* into a Land of Liberty and Plenty; where they immediately find themſelves in Poſſeſſion of a competent Eſtate, in an happier Climate than they knew before, and they are Unfortunate indeed if here they can't forget their Sorrows.

CAAP.

CHAP. IV.

England *will grow Rich by ſending her Poor Abroad. Of Refugees, Converſion of* Indians, *ſmall Offenders,* Roman *Colonies.*

BESIDES the Perſons deſcribed in the preceding Chapter, there are others whom it may be proper to ſend Abroad for the Reaſons hereafter given, which Reaſons will alſo ſhew at whoſe Expence theſe other Sorts of indigent People ought to be removed. I think it may be laid down for a Rule, that *we may well ſpare all thoſe, who having neither Income, nor Induſtry, equal to their Neceſſities, are forced to live upon the Fortunes, or Labours of others*; and that they who now are an heavy *Rent-charge* upon the Publick, may be made an immenſe *Revenue* to it, and this by an happy Exchange of their Poverty for an Affluence.

BELIEVING it will be granted that the People deſcribed in the laſt Chapter ought in Prudence to go Abroad; and that we are bound in Humanity and Charity to ſend them: There ariſes a Queſtion, whether our aiding their Departure

ture be conſiſtent with good Policy? I raiſe this Objection on purpoſe to anſwer it, becauſe ſome who mean very well to the Publick have fancy'd that our Numbers *abſolutely taken*, without a Diſtinction, are real Wealth to a Nation. Upon a little Examination, this will appear to be a miſtaken Notion. It ariſes from a Mis-Application of Sir *William Petty*'s Political Arithmetick, and of Sir *William Temple*'s Obſervations on the united *Netherlands*. But when theſe great Men eſteem People as the Wealth of a Nation, ſurely they can only mean ſuch as labour, and by their Induſtry add yearly to the Capital Stock of their Country, at the ſame Time, that they provide the Neceſſaries or Comforts of Life for themſelves. Perhaps the Raſp-houſes may be reckoned Part of the Riches of *Holland*, becauſe the Drones are made to work in them: But is an Infirmary of Incurables Wealth to a Community? Or (which is worſe, becauſe 'tis remediable and is not remedied) are Hundreds of Priſons filled with Thouſands of *Engliſh* Debtors, are they a Glory, or a Reproach, a Benefit, or a Burthen, to the Nation? Who can be ſo abſurd as to ſay that we ſhould be enriched by the Importation of a Multitude of Cripples, who might be able perhaps to earn a Fourth Part of what

is

is neceſſary to ſuſtain them? If Ten Thouſand of theſe would be an Addition to our Wealth, Ten Millions of them muſt add a Thouſand Times as much to it. Did the Fire of *London* add to the Wealth of the Nation? I am ſure it gave abundance of Employment to the Poor, juſt as People are employed in Trade to feed and cloath the Inhabitants of Priſons. But theſe are alſo a ſlow Fire, an Hectick Fever to conſume the Vitals of the State. The true State of National Wealth is like that of private Wealth, 'tis comparative. The Nation, as well as Individuals, muſt work to ſave and not to ſpend. If I work hard all Day and at Night give my Wages to the next Cripple I ſee, it may be profitable to my Soul, but my worldly Fortune is in the ſame Condition as if I had ſtood idle. If the Produce of the Nation be in Moveables Land and Labour Fifty Millions in a Year, and only Forty Eight Millions are expended to maintain the People: Now has the Nation added Two Millions to its Capital, but if it ſpends Fifty One Millions, then is that to be made good by ſinking Part of the Perſonal Eſtate, or Mortgaging the real. And upon a *par*, *plus* a Million, and *minus* a Million in Earnings and Expences will operate nothing towards encreaſing the National

Wealth

Wealth, if you proceed in *infinitum*, tis only impoverishing the Rich to maintain the Poor; it seems indeed to have something of Levelling in it; to prevent which, I think our Men of Fortune would act wisely once for all; to put these poor People on a Footing of their own, and shake off the perpetual Incumbrance by a single Act of prudent Beneficence.

One of the Gentlemen would have *Scotland*, *Ireland* and *Wales* sunk under Water, but all the People saved and setled in *England*. He certainly deceived himself with a View of the * artificial Strength of the *Dutch*, when their Fishery was at the highest Pitch, and when they were Carriers for Mankind. But they have not been able to preserve these Branches of Trade entire, and their Numbers must decrease as do the Means of maintaining them. † Therefore instead of

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* See the 6th Chapter.

† To illustrate the Doctrine laid down in this Sentence, take the following Part of a Description of a neighbouring Country by a celebrated Author.

'I met in my Days Journey, nine Cars loaden with old 'musty shrivel'd Hides, one Car-load of Butter, one Cow 'and Calf driven by a Man and his Wife. A Colony of one 'Hundred and Fifty Beggars, all repairing to People our 'Metropolis, and by encreasing the Number of Hands, to 'encrease its Wealth; upon the old Maxim, that People 'are the Riches of a Nation. And therefore one Thous'and Mouths with hardly Ten Pair of Hands, or any Work to employ them, will infallibly make us a rich and

taking

taking it for granted, that Numbers of People neceſſarily create a Traffick; we may invert the Propoſition, and ſafely hold, that an extenſive Traffick will infallibly be attended with ſufficient Numbers of People.

AND yet theſe unhappy People, who are not able to earn above a Fourth Part of their Suſtenance at Home, and as we have ſhewn are a Load on the Fortunes and Induſtry of others, may in the new Province of *Georgia* well provide by their Labour a decent Maintenance, and at the ſame Time enrich their Mother Country.

UPON what has been ſaid, the Reader may be deſirous to ſee a State of the Difference (with reſpect to the Intereſts of

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'flouriſhing People. Secondly, Travellers enough, but 'Seven in Ten wanting Shirts and Cravats; Nine in Ten 'going barefoot and carrying their Broagues and Stockings 'in their Hands. One Woman in Twenty having a Pilli-'on, the reſt Riding bare back'd. Above Two Hundred 'Horſemen, with Four Pair of Boots amongſt them all, 'Seventeen Saddles of Leather, (the reſt being made of 'Straw,) and moſt of their Garranes only ſhod before. I 'went into one of the Principal Farmers Houſes out of 'Curioſity, and his whole Furniture conſiſted of Two 'Blocks for Stools, a Bench on each ſide the Fire-Place 'made of Turf, ſix Trenchers, one Bowl, a Pot, ſix 'Horn-ſpoons, three Noggins, three Blankets (one of 'which ſerved the Man and Maid-Servant; the other 'Two, the Maſter of the Family, his Wife and five Chil-'dren,) a ſmall Churn, a wooden Candleſtick, a broken 'Stick for a pair of Tongs. In the publick Towns, one 'third of the Inhabitants walking the Streets barefoot, *&c.*

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the Induſtrious and Wealthy Part of the Nation,) between a poor Perſon here, earning but Half his Suſtenance, and the ſame Perſon ſettled in a Freehold, of a fertile Soil without Tithes or Taxes: And in this Computation let us remember that of the many Thouſands of poor Debtors, who fill our Priſons, few earn any Thing at preſent; and this Colony is chiefly intended for the Unfortunate, there being no Danger of the Departure of ſuch as are able to maintain themſelves here.

A Man who is equal in Ability, only to the Fourth Part of a Labourer, (and many ſuch there are,) we will ſuppoſe to earn Four Pence *per Diem*, or Five Pounds *per Annum*, in *London*; his Wife and a Child of above Seven Years Old Four Pence *per Diem* more: Upon a fair Suppoſition (becauſe 'tis the common Caſe) he has another Child too Young to earn any Thing. Theſe live but wretchedly at an Expence of Twenty Pounds *per Ann.* to defray which they earn Ten Pounds; ſo that they are a Loſs to the Rich and Induſtrious Part of the Nation of Ten Pounds *per Ann.* for there are but three general Methods of ſupplying the Defect of their Ability. Whatever they conſume more than they earn, muſt be furniſhed, Firſt, either by the Bounty, or Charity of others;

or Secondly, by Frauds, as by running in Debt to the Ruin of the Induſtrious, *&c.* Or, Thirdly by what our Law calls Force and Felony, as Theft and Robbery, *&c.* They muſt be ſupplied at ſome of theſe Rates, therefore (as I ſaid before,) this Family is a Loſs to the Rich and Induſtrious of Ten Pounds *per Ann.* and if the Particulars of their Conſumption, or an Equivalent for them could have brought Ten Pounds from any Foreign Market, then has the whole Community loſt Ten Pounds by this Family.

NOW this very Family in *Georgia*, by raiſing Rice and Corn ſufficient for its Occaſions, and by attending the Care of their Cattle and Land (which almoſt every one is able to do for himſelf in ſome tolerable Degree) will eaſily produce in the groſs Value, the Sum of Sixty Pounds *per Ann.* nor is this to be wonder'd at, becauſe of the valuable Aſſiſtance it has from a fertile Soil and a Stock given *gratis*, which muſt always be remembred in this Calculation.

THE Lots to be aſſigned to each Family, as 'tis ſaid, will be about Fifty Acres. The uſual † Wages of a common Labourer in *Carolina* is Three Shill. *per Diem*,

† Deſcr. Abreg. p 9.

Engliſh value, or Twenty Shillings of their Money. Therefore our poor Man, (who is only equal to the Fourth Part of a Man,) at about Nine Pence *per Diem*, earns about Twelve Pounds *per Ann.* his Care of his Stock on his Land in his Hours of Reſting from Labour, (amounting to one Half of each Day) is worth alſo Twelve Pounds *per Ann.* his Wife and eldeſt Child may eaſily between them earn as much as the Man; So that the Sum remaining to be raiſed by the Wealth of the Soil and the Stock thereon (abſtracted from the Care and Labour of the Husbandman) is only Twelve Pounds *per Ann.* it muſt be obſerved that' tho this Family, when in *London*, was dieted but meanly, yet it could afford very little for Cloaths out of the Twenty Pounds it then expended, but now it will fare much better in *Georgia*, at the ſame Expence, becauſe Proviſions will be cheap, and it will alſo pay Forty Pounds a Year to *England* for Apparel, Furniture and Utenſils of the Manufacture of this Kingdom. Behold then the Benefit the Common Weal receives by relieving her famiſhing Sons. Take it ſtated only upon One Hundred ſuch Families as follows,

In

In *London* an Hundred Men earn	500 *l.*
An Hundred Women and an Hundred Children	500 *l.*
Total	1000 *l.*

In *Georgia* an Hundred Families earn	
An Hundred Men for Labour	1200 *l.*
Ditto for Care	1200 *l.*
An Hundred Women and an Hundred Children	2400 *l.*
Land and Stock in themſelves	1200 *l.*
Total	6000 *l.*

In *London* an Hundred Families conſume	2000 *l.*
Supplied by their Labour	1000 *l.*
By the Wealth of others	1000 *l.*

In *Georgia* an Hundred Families conſume of their own Produce	2000 *l.*
Of *Engliſh* Produce	4000 *l.*

Thus taking it that we gained One Thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* (which was the Value of their Labour) before their Removal, that we now gain Four Thouſand Pounds, and we have got an Addition of Three Thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* to our Income; but if, (as the Truth is) we for-

merly loſt One Thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* and the Nation now gains Four Thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* the Rich and Induſtrious are now profited to the Value of Five Thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* I might alſo ſhew other great Advantages in the Encreaſe of our Cuſtoms, our Shipping, and our Seamen. It is plain that theſe Hundred Families, thus removed, employ near Two Hundred Families here to work for them, and thus by their Abſence they encreaſe the People of *Great Britain*, for Hands will not be long wanting where Employment is to be had: If we can find Buſineſs that will feed them, what between the Encouragement and Encreaſe of Propagation on the one Hand, and the Preſervation of thoſe who now periſh for Want on the other: We ſhould quickly find we had ſtrengthened our Hive by ſending a Swarm away to provide for themſelves.

It is alſo highly for the Honour and Advancement of our holy Religion to aſſign a new Country to the poor *Germans*, who have left their own for the Sake of Truth. It will be a powerful Encouragement to Martyrs and Confeſſors of this Kind to hold faſt their Integrity, when they know their Caſe not to be deſperate in this World. Nor need we fear that the King of *Pruſſia* will be able to engroſs them

them all, we ſhall have a Share of them if we contribute chearfully to their Removal. The Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts have glorioufly exerted themſelves on this Occaſion: They have reſolv'd to advance ſuch a Sum of Money to the Truſtees for the Colony of *Georgia*, as will enable them to provide for Seven Hundred poor *Salzburghers*. This is layng a Foundation for the Converſion of the Heathen, at the ſame Time, that they ſnatch a great Number of poor Chriſtians out of the Danger of Apoſtacy. 'Tis to be hoped this laudable Example will be followed by private Perſons, who may thus at once do much for the Glory of God, and for the Wealth and Trade of *Great Britain*. Subjects thus acquir'd by the impolitick Perſecutions, by the ſuperſtitious Barbarities of neighbouring Princes, are a noble Addition to the capital Stock of the *Britiſh* Empire. If our People be Ten Millions, and we were to have an Acceſs of Ten Thouſand *uſeful* Refugees, every Stock-jobber in *Exchange-Alley* muſt allow that this would encreaſe our Wealth and Figure in the World, as one added to a Thouſand, or, as $\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.* This would be the Proportion of our Growth compar'd with our Neighbours, who have not been the Perſecutors; but

as againſt the Perſecutor, the Increaſe of our Strength would be in a double Ratio, compounded as well of negative as of poſitive Quantity. Thus if *A* and *B* are worth One Thouſand Pounds each, and a Third Perſon gives Twenty Shillings to *A*, now *A* is become richer than *B* by $\frac{1}{500}$ *per Cent.* but if *A* gains Twenty Shillings from *B*, then *A* is become richer than *B* by $\frac{2}{1000}$ or $\frac{1}{500}$ *per Cent.* for *A* is worth One Thouſand and One Pounds, and *B* is worth only Nine Hundred and Ninety Nine Pounds.

THE Encreaſe of our People, on this fruitful Continent, will probably, in due Time, have a good Effect on the Natives, if we do not ſhamefully neglect their Converſion: If we were moderately attentive to our Duty on this Head, we have no Reaſon to doubt of Succeſs. The *Spaniard* has at this Day as many Chriſtians, as he has Subjects in *America*, Negroes excepted. We may more reaſonably hope to make Converts and good Subjects of the *Indians* in Amity with us, by uſing them well, when we grow numerous in their Neighbourhood, than the *Spaniards* could have expected to have done by their inexpreſſible Cruelties, which raiſed the utmoſt Averſion in the Minds of the poor *Indians* againſt them and their Religion together. One of their

own

own Friers who had not relinquiſh'd his Humanity, tells us of an *Indian* Prince, who juſt as the *Spaniards* were about to murder him, was importuned by one of their Religious to become a Chriſtian; the Prieſt told him much of Heaven and Hell, of Joy and Miſery eternal; the Prince deſired to be informed which of the two Places was allotted for the *Spaniards* ?. Heaven, quoth the Prieſt; ſays the Prince, I'm reſolved not to go there. How different from this was the Reflection of an *Indian* Chief in *Penſilvania*: * *What is the Matter, ſays he, with us that we are thus ſick in our own Air, and theſe Strangers well? 'Tis as if they were ſent hither to inherit our Land in our ſteads; but the Reaſon is plain, they love the Great God and we do not.* Was not this *Indian* almoſt become a Chriſtian? *New-England* has many Convert-*Indians*, who are very good Subjects, tho' no other Colony had ſuch long and cruel Wars with its *Indian* Neighbours.

THE pious Benefactions of the People of *England* have in all Ages equall'd, if not ſurpaſſed, all Inſtances of the Kind in other Countries. The miſtaken Piety of our Anceſtors gave a third Part of the Kingdom to the Church: Their Intenti-

* 2 *Brit. Emp.* Fol. 1. p. 162.

ons were right, tho' they erred in the Object. Since the Statutes againſt *mort-main* and ſuperſtitious Uſes, our great and numerous Foundations of Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes are the Wonder of Foreigners. Some of theſe, eſpecially of the largeſt, are doubtleſs of great Uſe, and excellently adminiſtred. And yet, if the Numbers in this Nation, who feel the Woes of others and would contribute to relieve them, did but conſider the Caſes of the People deſcrib'd in the laſt Chapter, of the *German* Emigrants, and even of the poor *Indians*; they would be apt to conclude that there ought to be a Bleſſing in Store for theſe alſo. About Eight Pounds allowed to an indigent Perſon here, may poorly ſupport him, and this muſt be repeated yearly; but a little more, than double that Sum, relieves him for Life, ſends him to our new World, gives Plenty there to him and his Poſterity; putting them in Poſſeſſion of a good Eſtate, of which, they may be their own Stewards.

BUT this is not all, that Sum which ſettles one poor Family in the Colony does not end there; it in Truth purchaſes an Eſtate to be applied to like Uſes, in all future Times. The Author of theſe Pages is credibly inform'd that the Truſtees will reſerve to themſelves ſquare

Lots

Lots of Ground interſpers'd at proper Diſtances among the Lands, which ſhall be given away: As the Country fills with People, theſe Lots will become valuable, and at moderate Rents will be a growing Fund to provide for thoſe whoſe melancholy Caſes may require Aſſiſtance hereafter: Thus the Settlement of Five Hundred Perſons will open the Way to ſettle a Thouſand more afterwards with equal Facility. Nor is this Advance of the Value of theſe Lots of Land a chimerical Notion; it will happen certainly and ſuddenly. All the Lands within Fifty Miles of *Charleſtown* have within theſe Seven Years encreas'd near Four-Fold in their * Value, ſo that you muſt pay Three or Four Hundred Pounds for a Plantation, which Seven Years ago you could have bought for a Hundred Pounds, and 'tis certain that Fifty Years ago you might have purchas'd at *Charleſtown* for Five Shillings a Spot of Land which the Owner would not ſell at this Day for Two Hundred Pounds Sterling.

THE Legiſlature is only able to take a proper Courſe for the Tranſportation of ſmall Offenders, if it ſhall ſeem beſt, when the Wiſdom of the Nation is aſſembled; I mean only thoſe who are

* Deſcr. Abreg. p. 9.

but

but Novices in Iniquity. Prevention is better than the Puniſhment of Crimes, it may reform ſuch to make them Servants to ſuch Planters as were reduc'd from a good Condition. The Manners and Habits of very young Offenders would meliorate in a Country not populous enough to encourage a profligate Courſe of Life, but a Country where Diſcipline will eaſily be preſerv'd. Theſe might ſupply the Place of Negroes, and yet (becauſe their Servitude is only to be temporary) they might upon Occaſion be found uſeful againſt the *French*, or *Spaniards*; indeed, as the Proportion of Negroes now ſtands, that Country would be in great Danger of being loſt, in Caſe of a War with either of thoſe Powers. The preſent Wealth of the Planters in their Slaves too probably threatens their future Ruin, if proper Meaſures be not taken to ſtrengthen their Neighbourhood with large Supplies of Free-men. I would not here be underſtood to advance that our common Run of *Old-Baily* Tranſports wou'd be a proper Beginning in the Infancy of *Georgia*. No, they would be too hard for our young Planters, they ought never to be ſent any where but to the Sugar Iſlands, unleſs we had Mines to employ them.

THE Poverty of the Publick, with regard to its immenſe Debt, and the Anticipation

pation of Taxes attending that Debt, will probably be a Reaſon to many worthy Patriots, not to afford a large *pecuniary* Aſſiſtance in Parliament, tho' they give all other furtherance to this Settlement, and yet powerful Reaſons might be offer'd, why the Commons of *Great Britain*, with Juſtice to thoſe that ſent them, might apply a large Sum of publick Money to this Occaſion. Let us ſuppoſe that Twenty Five Thouſand of the moſt helpleſs People in *Great Britain* were ſettled there at an Expence of half a Million of Money; the Eaſineſs of the Labour in winding off the Silk and tending the Silk Worm would agree with the moſt of thoſe who throughout the Kingdom are chargeable to the Pariſhes. That Labour with the Benefit of Land ſtock'd for them *gratis*, would well ſubſiſt them, and ſave our Pariſhes near Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds a Year directly in their annual Payments; not to compute would alſo be ſaved indirectly, by the Unwillingneſs of many pretended Invalids to go the Voyage, who would then betake themſelves to induſtrious Courſes to gain a Livelyhood.

I ſhall conſider the Benefit of employing them in raiſing Silk when I come in the Fifth Chapter, to treat of the Commerce of *Carolina*. I ſhall only here obſerve

ſerve that the Number of Poor, laſt mention'd, being thus diſpos'd of, would ſend us Goods, at leaſt to the Value of Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds annually, to pay for their *Engliſh* Neceſſaries; and that would be ſomewhat better than our being oblig'd to maintain them at the Rate of Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds a Year here at Home.

I can't diſmiſs this Enquiry concerning the proper Perſons to plant this Colony, without obſerving that the Wiſdom of the *Roman* State diſcharged not only its ungovernable diſtreſſed Multitude, but alſo its Emeriti, its Soldiers, which had ſerved long and well in War, into Colonies upon the Frontiers of their Empire. 'Twas by this Policy that they elbow'd all the Nations round them. Their Military Hoſpital went a Progreſs, we can trace its Stages *Northward* from the *Tiber* to the *Po*, to the *Rhone*, to the *Rhine*, to the *Thames*: The like Advances they made on all Sides round them, and their Soldiers were at leaſt as fond of the Eſtates thus ſettled on them as ours can be of their Penſions.

WHAT I ſaid before in this Chapter, with regard to the encreaſing Fund, to ariſe by reſerved Lots of Ground interſperſed among the Lands that will be diſtributed to the Planters, will hold good

good in the ſame Manner in ſuch Settlements as might be made at a national Expence, ſo that Twenty Thouſand People, well ſettled, will raiſe the Value of the reſerved Lands, in ſuch Meaſure as will bring *Great Britain* to reſemble the preſent *Carolina* in one happy Inſtance, *viz.* That there is not a † Beggar, or very poor Perſon in the whole Country. Then ſhould we have no going to Decay, no complaining in our Streets.

CHAP. V.

Of the preſent and (probable) future Trade of South-Carolina *and* Georgia. *Rice, Silk, Cotton, Wine,* &c.

THE preſent State of *South-Carolina* and its Commerce may give us an Idea of the Condition of the early Settlements in the new Colony of *Georgia*. Their firſt Eſſays in Trade and Husbandry will doubtleſs be in Imitation of their neareſt Neighbours. We

† Deſcr. Abreg. p. 6.

ſhall

ſhall therefore conſider theſe Colonies together, the Difference in their Air and Soil being hardly diſcernable, and the ſame Traffick being proper for them both.

We are not to imagine that either the preſent Branches of Trade in that Country, will be perpetual, or that there is not room to introduce others of more Importance than any they have hitherto been acquainted with. Thus it will neceſſarily fall out that their preſent Exports of Lumber and of Deer Skins will decreaſe, or rather wholly ceaſe when the Country grows populous: And this for an obvious Reaſon, the Land will be better employ'd, it will be diſafforreſted, and no longer left vacant to the Growth of great Woods, and the Suſtenance of wild Herds of Deer. But the very Reaſon why theſe Branches of Trade will ceaſe will alſo be the Cauſe of their taking up others, or improving them to ſuch a Degree, as muſt put theſe Colonies in a Condition to vie with the moſt flouriſhing Countries of *Europe* and *Aſia*: And that without Prejudice to their Dependance on *Great Britain*. We ſhall *by their Growth* in People and Commerce have the Navigation and Dominion of the Ocean *eſtabliſh'd* in us more firmly than ever. We ſhall be their Market for great Quantities

tities of † Raw-ſilk, and perhaps for Wine, Oyl, Cotton, Drugs, Dying-Stuffs, and many other leſſer Commodities. They have already tried the Vine and the Silk-worm, and have all imaginable Encouragement to expect that theſe will prove moſt valuable Staple-Commodities to them. And I have been credibly inform'd, That the Truſtees for *Georgia* furniſh proper Expences for a skilful *Botaniſt* to collect the Seeds of Drugs and Dying-Stuffs in other Countries in the ſame Climate, in order to cultivate ſuch of them as ſhall be found to thrive well in *Georgia*. This Gentleman could not be expected to proceed at his own Charges, but he's the only Perſon belonging to the Management of that Truſt who does not ſerve *Gratis*.

THE Raw-ſilk, which *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are able to conſume, will employ Forty or Fifty Thouſand Perſons in that Country, nor need they be the ſtrongeſt, or moſt induſtrious Part of Mankind; It muſt be * a weak Hand indeed that cannot earn Bread where Silk-worms and White Mulberry-trees are ſo plenty. Moſt of the Poor in *Great Bri-*

† Deſcr. Abreg. p. 13. *Archd.* Deſcr. p. 30.
* *Arch.* Deſcr. p. 30.

tain

tain, who are maintain'd by Charity, are capable of this, tho' not of harder Labour: And the Planters may be certain of ſelling their Raw-ſilk to the utmoſt Extent of the *Britiſh* Demand for that Commodity; becauſe a *Britiſh* Parliament will not fail to encourage the Importation of it from thence, rather than from *Aliens*, that the Planters may be able to make large Demands upon us for our Home Commodities: For this will be the Conſequence of their employing all their People in producing a Commodity, which is ſo far from rivalling, that it will ſupply a rich Manufacture to their Mother-Country.

THE preſent Medium of our Importation of Silk will not be the Meaſure hereafter of that Branch of Trade when the *Georgians* ſhall enter into the Management of the Silk-worm. *Great Britain* will then be able to ſell Silk-Manufactures cheaper than all *Europe* beſides, becauſe the *Georgians* may grow rich, and yet afford their Raw-ſilk for leſs than half the Price that we now pay for that of *Piedmont:* The Peaſant of *Piedmont*, after he has tended the Worm, and wound off the Silk, pays half of it for the Rent of the Mulberry-trees, and the Eggs of the Silk-worm; but in *Georgia* the working Hand will have the Benefit of all his Labour.

This

This is Fifty in a Hundred, or *Cent per Cent* difference in favour of the *Georgians*, which receives a great Addition from another Conſideration, *viz.* the *Georgian* will have his Proviſions incomparably cheaper than the *Piemonteſe*, becauſe he pays no Rent for the Land that produces them; he lives upon his own Eſtate. But there is ſtill another Reaſon why *Great Britain* ſhould quickly and effectually encourage the Production of Silk in *Georgia*; for, in effect, it will coſt us nothing; it will be purchaſed by the ſeveral Manufactures of *Great Britain*, and this, I fear, is not our preſent Caſe with reſpect to *Piedmont*: Eſpecially (if as we have been lately told) they have prohibited the Importation of Woollen Goods into that Principality.

THAT this little Treatiſe may be the more Satisfactory to the Reader, I could wiſh I had been minutely informed of the preſent State of our Silk Trade; of the medium Value of Silk *per* Pound; to what Amount it is imported; of its Duty, Freight, Commiſſion and Inſurance; and Laſtly, by what returns in Commerce it is purchaſed. I'm perſuaded, theſe Eſtimates would afford plentiful Matter for Obſervations in favour of this Poſition, *viz.* that *Great Britain* ought vigorouſly to attempt to get this Trade into her own

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Hands. I ſhall however aim at a Computation, upon my Memory of Facts, which I have heard from thoſe who underſtand that Commerce.

1. *GREAT BRITAIN* imports Silk from *Piedmont*, near the Yearly Value of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds.

2. THE medium Price is about Twelve Shillings *per* Pound in *Piedmont*.

3. THE Duty here is about Four Shillings *per* Pound.

4. THE Price of Raw-Silk in *London*, is generally more than Half of the Price of the wrought Goods in their fulleſt Perfection.

1*ſt Obſerv.* IF the *Piemonteſe* paid no Rent for the Mulberry-Tree and Silk-worm, he might afford Silk at Six Shillings *per* Pound.

2*d Obſerv.* IF Silk were bought in *Piedmont* at Six Shillings *per* Pound, and imported Duty-free, it might be ſold in *London* at Seven Shillings *per* Pound. For, the Commiſſion, Inſurance and Exchange, or Intereſt of Money would be but Half what they are at preſent, and there muſt be ſome Allowance for the Intereſt of the Money that was uſually applied to pay the Duty.

3*d Obſerv.* THEREFORE *Great-Britain*, by encouraging the Growth of Silk in *Georgia*, may ſave above a Hundred Thouſand Pound *per Ann.* of what ſhe lays out in *Piedmont.*

4*th Obſerv.* THE *Georgian* (without taking the Cheapneſs of his Proviſions into Queſtion) may enable *Great-Britain* to under-ſell all her Rivals in *Europe* in the Silk-Manufacture in a Proportion reſembling what follows.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
France,	Raw-ſilk, One Pound Weight	0	14	0
	Workmanſhip	0	16	0
	Total	1	10	0
Great Britain	Raw-ſilk, One Pound Weight	0	7	0
	Workmanſhip	0	16	0
	Total	1	3	0

The Difference of theſe is Seven Pence in Thirty, which is near Twenty Five Pound in an Hundred, and is above Thirty *per Cent.* The Reader is deſired to conſider theſe Computations as ſtated by gueſs. But the ſame Reaſoning will hold in a conſiderable Degree upon the exact State of the ſeveral Values.

* Rice is another Growth of this Province that doth not interfere with *Great Britain*. But we reap their Harveſts; for when they have ſold the Rice in a foreign Market, they lay out the Money in our Manufactures to carry Home with them. They have already made an handſome Progreſs in *Carolina*, in cultivating this Grain. They have exported above † Ten Thouſand Tuns of it by Weight in a Year already, all produced in a few Years from ſo ſmall a Quantity as was carried thither in a Bag, fit to hold only a Hundred Pound Sterling in Silver; they have ſold Cargoes of it in *Turkey*. They have all the World for their Market. A Market not eaſily glutted.

The Indulgence of the *Britiſh* Legiſlature to *Carolina* in this Branch of their Trade, ſhews our new *Georgians* what Encouragement they may expect from that *Auguſt* Body, as ſoon as they ſhall learn the Management of the Silkworm. The Law for the Eaſe of the Rice-Trade, is alone ſufficient to enrich whole Provinces: They are now at Liberty to proceed in their Voyages direct-

* Deſcr. Abreg. p 13. † Deſcr. Abreg. p 7.

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ly to any Part of *Europe*, *South* of *Cape Feneſterre*, or to *Aſia* and *Africk* before they touch at *Great Britain*. The Difference of the Charge of Freight is not Half the Benefit they receive from this Act of Parliament; they arrive at the deſired Ports time enough to foreſtal the Markets of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *Levant*. It now frequently happens that Cargoes arrive ſafe, which, as the Law ſtood formerly, would have been loſt at Sea, by Means of the Deviation. This new Law, in a Manner, forces them into the *Spaniſh*, *Portugueſe*, and *Levant* Trades, and gives them Two Returns of Commerce inſtead of One. They may now diſpoſe of their *American* Grain in the firſt Place, and then come loaden to *Great Britain* with the moſt profitable Wares of the Countries where they traded; and laſtly, buy for ready Money ſuch *Britiſh* Manufactures as they have Occaſion to carry Home.

WHEN I ſpeak of the future Trade of theſe happy Provinces, I might expatiate upon many valuable Branches of it beſides the Silk and Rice: Branches which it muſt † enjoy as certainly as Nature ſhall hold her Courſe in the Pro-

† Deſcr. Abreg. p. 25, 26.

duction of Vegetables, and the Revolution of Seaſons. But becauſe I wou'd not ſwell this Treatiſe to too expenſive a Bulk, I ſhall content my ſelf with acquainting the Reader that they have no Doubt of the kindly Growth of Cotton, Almonds, Olives, &c. And in ſhort, of every Vegetable that can be found in the beſt Countries under the ſame Latitude.

I FORESEE an Objection againſt what is here laid down: It may be ſaid that all the Countries under the ſame Latitude do not produce the ſame Commodities; that ſome of them are incapable of raiſing choice Vegetables, which others of them nouriſh with the utmoſt Facility. For Anſwer to this Objection, what was ſaid in the ſecond Chapter ſhou'd be conſider'd: The intemperate Heats of *Barbary*, *Ægypt* and *Arabia* are there accounted for, from the Vicinity of boundleſs ſandy Deſerts; on the other Hand, near Mount *Caucaſus* in *Aſia*, and particularly in the Kingdom of *Kaſchmere*, or *Kaſimere*, (which is entirely ſurrounded by prodigious Mountains) their Seaſons are almoſt as Cold as ours in *England*, tho' they lie in the ſame Latitude with *Tangier*, or *Gibraltar*.

THESE Inſtances of the Temperature in Countries equidiſtant from the *Æquator*, are very oppoſite to each other, the

the Medium between them is the happy Portion of *Georgia*; which therefore muſt be productive of moſt of the valuable Commodities in the Vegetable World.

CHAP. VI.

Obſervations on the Commerce, Navigation, and Plantations of Great Britain, *compared with thoſe of ſome of her Neighbours.*

WHOEVER would be fully informed concerning the Figure which *England* has made in all Ages, in Martime Affairs, may find abundance of curious Matter in *Selden*'s *Mare Clauſum*, and from his Time to ours may learn Facts from the *Gazettes*, or read a faithful Tranſcript of both in *Burchet*'s Naval Hiſtory. I ſhall take notice of Two remarkable Periods of our antient Maritime Story, becauſe ſome uſeful Obſervations may be made in comparing them, both with other Nations, and with ourſelves in our preſent Situation.

WE are told that *Edgar*, King of this Iſland, had Four Thouſand Ships, by the Terrour of which he ſubdued *Norway*, *Denmark*, all the Iſlands of the Ocean, and

and the greateſt Part of *Ireland*. Theſe Inſtances of his Power are ſpecified in a † Record cited by that great Lawyer, Sir *Edward Coke*, in the Preface to his Fourth Report. This Monarch made a Naval Progreſs yearly round this Iſland, and once took it in his Head to cauſe eight conquer'd Kings to row his Barge on the River *Dee*. But it ſeems that ſome of his Succeſſors have had ſuch *pacifick Miniſters*, as either neglected to keep our Fleets in repair, or were *afraid* to make uſe of them: For, at ſeveral Periods of Time, ſince the Days of King *Edgar*, we find that this Kingdom has been *miſerably inſulted* on the Seas, and even ſucceſsfully invaded by other Nations.

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† *Altitonantis Dei largiſlua Clementia, qui eſt Rex Regum & Dominus dominantium, ego* Edgarus Anglorum Baſileus, *omniumque Inſularum Oceani quæ* Britanniam *circumjacent, cunctarumque Nationum quæ infra eum includuntur. Imperator & Dominus, gratias ego ipſi Deo omnipotenti Regi meo, qui meum imperium ſic ampliavit & exaltavit ſuper Regnum patrum meorum qui licet Monarchiam totius* Angliæ *adepti ſunt a tempore* Athelſtani *qui primus regum* Anglorum *omnes Nationes quæ Britanniam incolunt ſibi armis ſubegit, nullus tamen eorum ultra fines imperium ſuum dilatare agreſſus eſt, mihi tamen conceſſit propitia Divinitas cum* Anglorum *Imperio, omnia Regna Inſularum Oceani cum ſuis ferociſſimis Regibus uſque Norvegiam, maximamque partem* Hiberniæ *cum ſua nobliſſima civitate de* Dublina Anglorum *regno Subjugare.* Pref. to 4th Co. See alſo *Rapins* Hiſtory of *England*, in the Life of *Edgar*.

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THE *Britiſh Neptune* ſlept, or ſlumbered, moſt Part of the Time, from the Reign of King *Edgar* to that of Queen *Elizabeth*: In her Days he ſprung up with Vigour, being rous'd by *Spain*, which was then the greateſt maritime Power on Earth. From Queen *Elizabeth* to our Time, our naval Strength has gradually encreaſed, inſomuch that at this Day, the *Spaniſh* Fleets oppoſed to ours, would make a very contemptible Figure on the Ocean: We now have it in our Power to Lord it over the watry World. It may be worth our Enquiry to know how theſe Fluctuations have happened in the Dominion of the Seas? And in the Iſſue, that Enquiry will be found pertinent to the Project now on Foot for planting a new Colony in *Georgia*.

THE Tasks and Courſe of Life of Sea-faring Men are not to be learned in an Inſtant; their Employment is a laborious Trade: To be acquired only by Application and Induſtry. Money will buy all naval Stores except Mariners, but unleſs a Succeſſion of them be preſerv'd, no Wealth will be able to purchaſe them. The ſureſt, the cheapeſt, I may juſtly call it, the only *profitable* Method of ſupporting ſuch a Succeſſion, is to have perpetual Occaſion for a Multitude of Seamen in a Courſe of Trade. 'Tis indeed probable that *Edgar*'s amazing Power at

Sea

Sea was, for the moſt Part, owing to his own great Genius, attended with indefatigable Induſtry in training up, and Year by Year augmenting the Number of his Mariners; for in thoſe Days, *England* had no great Share of foreign Traffick, People generally contenting themſelves with the Produce of their native Country. This great Prince muſt therefore have grievouſly oppreſs'd his Vaſſals to enable him to keep up ſo great an Armament; and 'tis no Wonder that it dwindled in ſucceeding Reigns becauſe it had not that *ſolid* Aliment, *Trade*, to nouriſh it.

THE *Spaniſh* Succeſſes in *America* caus'd their Shipping to encreaſe beyond all their Neighbours; they had Occaſion in their Beginnings there, for great Numbers of Tranſports, to carry not only Men, but alſo Horſes and other Cattle, and Stores, to their new Conqueſts Add to which, that *Sicily* and a great Part of *Italy* belonged to them at that Time. The Communication with theſe Places laſt mentioned, was by Sea, ſo that they had a conſiderable Part in the Encreaſe of the *Spaniſh* naval Power. In this flouriſhing Condition they continued for a great Part of the long Reigns of their *Philip* the 2d, and of our *Elizabeth*. She had not a Fleet able to give their *Armada* Battle: Her Ships indeed were light and nimble, the

the *Spaniſh*, tho' larger and more numerous, were unwieldy; therefore the lighter Veſſels being in no Danger of a Chace, fought, or ſtood off, as they ſaw Occaſion. But this Advantage would not have been ſufficient, if *Providence* had not interpoſed a *Tempeſt*, for the Protection of *England*.

THE Queen knew to what Cauſes ſhe ow'd her *Danger* and her *Deliverance*, and became more attentive than ever to plant *Colonies in* America. Death prevented her from executing her great Deſigns; but ſome of her *beſt* and *wiſeſt* Subjects, and boldeſt Seamen, had enter'd ſo deeply into the Plan, and laid it ſo nearly to their Hearts, that what ſhe had intended in the Settlement of *Virginia* was in a good Meaſure effected in the Reign of King *James* the 1ſt, tho' the Undertaking was a great * Difficulty upon his *timerous* Councils, becauſe the *Spaniards*, of whom he ſtood in *ſervile* Awe, did not approve of it. But his Shame, *with much Debate*, barely got the better of his Fears, and that Mine of Treaſure was opened to *Great Britain*.

THIS, with what elſe has ſince been executed in favour of *England*, both on

* See a ſhort Collection of the moſt remarkable Paſſages from the Original to the Diſſolution of the *Virginia* Company.

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the Continent, and in the Iſlands of that new World, has added ſuch a Weight of maritime Force to the natural Strength which we owe to our Situation, that we are able to give Law to the Ocean. *Spain*, indeed, has greater Countries and more Subjects in *America* than we have, and yet does not navigate in that Trade a *Tenth Part* of the *Shipping* that we do. By a *lucky Kind of Poverty* our Dominions there have no Mines of Gold, or Silver: We muſt be, and ought to be contented to deal in Rum, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, Horſes, Beef, Corn, Fiſh, Lumber, and other Commodities that require great Stowage; the Carriage of theſe employs Millions of Tuns of Shiping. The Value of Five Thouſand Pounds in theſe Wares loads a Veſſel, which in the *Spaniſh* Trade would be freighted Homeward with Half a Million of Pounds Sterling. Thus has the Almighty placed the true Riches of this Earth on the Surface of it; our Rice and Tobacco are more *real* and *permanent Wealth* than their richeſt Minerals. They are *Wealth* which create a *Power* to defend our Poſſeſſion of them: And without a ſufficient *Force* to defend it, the Poſſeſſion of all *Wealth* is *precarious*. Should not *Great Britain* therefore be attentive to the new Settlement of *Georgia*? What an Addition will it

quickly

quickly make to the Tunnage of our Shipping? And what a ſeaſonable Support will it prove to our *Iſland Colonies*, who ſtand in need of ſo near a Neighbourhood of their Brethren.

THE *Dutch* were eſteemed all the laſt Century the only Match for *England* on the Seas; but as a great Part of their Strength was meerly *Artificial*, it ſubſides like the Vivacity of a Wretch who has raiſed his Spirits with a Doſe of *Opium*. Commerce and that Wealth and Power which attend it may be either *abſolutely* in the Power of a State, or Empire, conſider'd *in* and by *itſelf*, without Regard to it's Neighbours, which I call *natural* Wealth, Power and Commerce; or they may depend upon Treaties with other States, or be owing to their Connivance, which *pro tempore* amount to a *tacit* Agreement; theſe latter Species I call *Technical* Wealth, *&c.* Such was the Fiſhery of the *Dutch*, which they enjoyed by the *Inactivity* of ſome of our *Engliſh* Kings: And this muſt decline of Courſe, becauſe of our ſuperiour Treaſures of this Kind on the Banks of *Newfoundland*. Another Branch of their artificial Strength was, that by the Indolence of all Nations they were for a Time the *Carriers of the Univerſe*: But the World is grown *wiſer*, other Nations begin

begin to *work* for themſelves, and th
Netherlands will ſadly find that thi
temporary Fund of Strength muſt alſo fa
them. Their only natural foreig
Wealth and Strength is their *Eaſt-Indi*
Trade; Part of this is truly their own
becauſe the Land that produces Spice
is in their *Poſſeſſion:* But when the tw
former Branches ſhall be cut off, the
will find *that Poſſeſſion* every Day mor
and more *precarious.*

THUS The *Britiſh* Empire has
natural Wealth in itſelf and in its depen
dent Members; but it has alſo for man
Years paſt enjoy'd an *adventitious*, o
artificial Traffick. We have been em
ploy'd by all the World in the *Woolle*
Manufacture, but other Nations hav
begun of late to cloath themſelves an
their Neighbours too. 'Tis a fond Fanc
in us to imagine that there are no fleec
Sheep in the World but our own, o
that the Reſt of Mankind will not lear
the Myſtery of Working in Wooll. W
feel this Trade decreaſing Daily, an
yet there are thoſe among us who wou'
argue againſt Demonſtration. But whe
they hope, by any Laws of *Great Britai*
to hinder *foreign Nations* from falling int
the *Woollen-Manufacture*, they may a
well ſollicit an Act of Parliament t
prevent their *Graſs to grow*, and t
interce

intercept their *Sun-ſhine*. I will conſider one Objection before I leave this Point, becauſe ſome imagine that we are ſecure in this Trade, againſt the Endeavours of all Foreigners; ſay they, we make *better* Goods than can be made with any foreign *Wool*, unleſs it be mixed with ours. Be it ſo. But then, does our great Wealth and Income by that Trade conſiſt only in our *fineſt* Goods? Do not our Merchants complain that *Ireland* under-ſells us in *coarſe* goods at *Lisbon*; that becauſe their Wares are *coarſe*, they can be afforded *cheap*, therefore they have a *ready Market*, while ours that are *finer*, but *dearer*, may rot in the Ware-houſe? What ſays our *Ruſſia-Company*? Has not *Pruſſia* ſupplanted us in the Cloathing of the *Muſcovite Army*? Who is ignorant of the Extenſiveneſs of the Undertaking at *Abbeville* in *Picardy*? We are ſending ſome armed Sloops to check the *Iriſh*, but *who will reſtrain the French and Germans*? The Multitude don't much value the *Fineneſs* of their Garments, they only deſire to be *warm*; *'tis the Cloathing of the Millions that produces Millions of Money*; and this is what other Countries will certainly have their ſhare in.

Is not this a Time to caſt our Eyes upon our *natural Wealth*, and to augment it

it as fast as possible? If *Muscovy* supplies its own woollen Goods, or is supplied by any other *Foreigner*, it ought to make us resolve to bring our Naval Stores from *North America*; if *Spain* and *Italy* refuse our Drapery, we may reject their Silk, their Raisins, Oyl, Wine, Olives, and Divers other Merchandizes, and be supplied from *Carolina* and *Georgia*. I have been credibly informed that a Gentleman, now living in this Kingdom, was the *first* Person who made *Pitch* in *America*, about Thirty Years ago; the People whom he conversed with then, look'd on his Experiment as a Chimæra, but it has prov'd so real as to reduce that Commodity, I think, four Fifths in its Value: So that we now buy for Twenty Pounds what was formerly worth a Hundred Pound.

FRANCE has not the same Advantage as *Great Britain* in its Situation, for maritime Affairs: That Country is extended wide within Land, and has not the Benefit of being penetrated by many deep Creeks, or navigable Rivers; on Half its Borders 'tis bounded with the Continent; and the good Harbours of *France* are but few, compared with the Numbers of ours. These Reasons of our Superiority over them in maritime Affairs in General, served to prevent their

Encreasing

encreaſing in *North-America* as faſt as we did, and there is another ſpecial Reaſon, *viz.* We have had the *Navigation* of *North-America* in us by the *large Traffick* of our early Settlements, and even of the *French Sugar-Colonies*, which we ſupply with Lumber, Horſes and Proviſions. We have five Souls on the Continent for one of theirs; their principal Settlement is in a Climate too cold and not very fruitful: And yet they contrive all imaginable Methods of augmenting their Numbers. They *intermarry* with the Natives and convert them; and the *French* King ſupplies Two Thouſand *Perſons* Yearly with Money to enable them to go thither, without being afraid that he ſhall *drain his Country* of People.

'Tis eaſy to demonſtrate that we can afford to ſend People Abroad better than *France* and *Spain*. They have in each of thoſe Kingdoms more than One Hundred Thouſand *Cloyſter'd Females*, not permitted to *propagate* their Species, and the Number of Males in a State of *Celibacy* is ſtill abundantly greater as it comprehends their *Secular* and *Regular* Clergy, and a conſiderable Part of their great Armies who reſolve againſt Marriage, becauſe of the uncomfortable Proſpects they have, with regard to their Progeny. It may be ſaid indeed, that theſe don't marry, yet

many of them get Children: But it muſt be admitted that the uſual Fate of that Kind of Propagation is to be deſtroyed ſecretly, either before, or after the Birth; and the Former of theſe Crimes frequently procures Barrenneſs in the Woman. I have entered into the Conſideration of the Loſs by the Celibacy of their Males, that no Body may imagine the Computation of their Deficiencies ſhould be made upon their cloyſter'd Females only.

And yet let us take a ſhort View of their Loſſes upon that Calculation, allowing a Monk, or a Prieſt, for an Husband to each immur'd Woman. The moſt exact Rules in this Kind of Arithmetick are as follows,

1*ſt*. The People who go on in an ordinary Courſe of Propagation and Mortality, and are not viſited with ſome extraordinary deſtructive Calamity, grow *double* in their Number in One Hundred *Years*.

2*d*, Thirty Three *Years*, are a ſufficient Allowance for a Generation, or Three Generations to an Hundred Years. Now,

Since the Reformation, near Two Hundred Years are elapſed, at which Time Celibacy was aboliſh'd in *England*.

Therefore, in that Time *France* has loſt more than Five Generations, *Principal* of its Inhabitants, at the Rate of Two

Two Hundred Thouſand in each Generation, beſides the accumulated Numbers of *Cent per Cent*, for each Hundred Years, which Loſs muſt be reckon'd upon the Second Century as *Intereſt* upon *Intereſt*; ſo that the Two Hundred Thouſand individual Perſons who were under the Vow in *France*, an Hundred and Eighty Years ago will Twenty Years hence be a *Negative* upon their Numbers to the Value of Eight Hundred Thouſand People.

They who underſtand a little Arithmetick, may divert themſelves by computing the Amount of all the Parts of this Loſs of People in the Five Generations: To thoſe who do not reliſh Numbers, I fear, I have here and elſewhere been too tedious.

My aim in this Chapter is to rectify the Notions of ſome of my Countrymen, upon an Affair ſo important as our Commerce; to point out the Differences between a *natural* and an *artificial* Trade; to inſtance them in our Neighbours compared with ourſelves; to ſhew the Induſtry of the *French* to rival us in *America*, in ſpite of their Geography and their Religion; and to inculcate that our Strength depends on our *Shipping*, and our *Shipping* on our wide extended *Colonies*, which have neither Gold nor Silver, and *for that very Reaſon*, confirm us the more Powerfully in the *Dominion of the Seas*.

If what has been offer'd to the Publick in the foregoing Sheets meets a favourable Reception, the Author will add ſome farther Obſervations hereafter on the ſame Subject. At preſent he only wiſhes that any Thing here laid down, whether Fact or Obſervation, may be of uſe to *Great Britain*.

FINIS.